IN THE CLAIMS:

- 1. (currently amended) An enzymatic process to obtain A method for producing 4-O-β-D-galactopyranosyl-D-xylose enzymatically that comprises:
- a first step of preparation of (i) preparing a first reaction mixture of 2-20% by weight of D-xylose 0-5-5% by weight of a β -D-galactopyranoside substrate 75-97.5% by weight of a reaction medium that comprises buffered water at a pH between 5.0 and 9.0; adding 10 to 1,000 units of a β -D-galactosidase enzyme, per gram of β -D-galactopyranoside, to the first reaction mixture; and obtaining a second reaction mixture; a second step wherein the second reaction mixture is subjected
- (ii) <u>subjecting the second reaction mixture</u> to a reaction at a temperature comprised between a temperature higher than the freezing point of the second reaction mixture and 45° C., for 2 to 48 hours, in order to form disaccharides in the second reaction mixture;
- (iii) a third step wherein the reaction is stopped stopping the reaction when the disaccharides have been formed in the desired amount, by means of a treatment ehosen between selected from the group consisting of deactivation of β -D-galactosidase by freezing the second reaction mixture at a temperature between -20 ° C. and -170 ° C., deactivation of β -D-galactosidase by heating the second reaction mixture at a temperature between 95 and 110 ° C., and separation of β -D-galactosidase from the second reaction mixture by ultrafiltration; obtaining a third reaction mixture;
- (iv) a fourth step wherein separating an aglyconic fragment of the β -D-galactopyranoside substrate used in the first step is separated from the third reaction mixture by extraction or filtration; obtaining a fourth reaction mixture;

(v) a fifth step comprising isolation of isolating fractions that contain 4-O-β-D-galactopyranosyl-D-xylose, characterized in that, the fifth step is selected between by a method selected from the group consisting of addition of celite to the fourth reaction mixture, followed by solid-liquid extraction with a solvent and elution with a first eluent in a column; and directly adding active carbon to the fourth reaction mixture followed by filtration and elution with a second eluent, and in that, in a sixth step,

(vi) crystallizing the fractions that contain 4-O-β-D-galactopyranosyl-D-xylose, are crystallized in a crystallization mixture selected among from the group consisting of mixtures of acetone/methanol in a ratio between 5/1 to 20/1 and mixtures of acetone/water in a ratio between 5/1 to 20/1.

- 2. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein the fourth reaction mixture is concentrated before being subjected to elution in the column.
- 3. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein the mixture of acetone/methanol has a ratio of 10/1.
- 4. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein the mixture of acetone/water has a ratio of 10/1.
- 5. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein the first eluent is a mixture of water/isopropanol that contains 1 to 10% (v/v) of isopropanol.
- 6. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein the mixture of water/isopropanol contains 2% (v/v) of isopropanol.
- 7. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein the fifth step (v) consists of adding celite to the fourth reaction mixture and concentrating to dryness, followed by solid-liquid extraction with an organic solvent in a Soxhlet extractor that

has a cartridge made out of a material compatible with said solvent, and eluting with a first eluent in a column selected among from the group consisting of filtration columns with cross-linked dextrane polymer fillers, filtration columns with acrylamide polymer fillers, filtration columns of active carbon or and active carbon-celite columns.

- 8. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 7, eharacterized in that wherein the solvent is ethyl acetate.
- 9. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 7, eharacterized in that wherein the solvent is used in an amount emprised between 10 ml and 25 ml per gram of initial xylose.
- 10. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 7, eharacterized in that wherein the celite is used in an amount emprised between 1 g and 2 g per gram of initial xylose.
- 11. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 7, eharacterized in that wherein the column is of active carbon-celite wherein the carbon is deactivated by adding 35% hydrochloric acid.
- 12. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 11, characterized in that wherein the celite is used in an amount comprised between 0.5 g and 2 g of celite per gram of initial xylose.
- 13. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 11, characterized in that wherein the active carbon is used in an amount comprised between 0.5 g and 2 g of active carbon per gram of initial xylose.
- 14. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 7, eharacterized in that wherein said first eluent is used in an amount emprised between 5 ml and 25 ml per gram of initial xylose.

15. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 11, characterized in that wherein the hydrochloric acid is used in an amount comprised between 0.5 ml and 1.5 ml per gram of initial xylose.

- 16. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, eharacterized in that wherein in the fifth step (v), the fourth reaction mixture is subjected to direct addition of at least a second eluent on the active carbon wherein the 4-O- β -D-galactopyrano- syl-D-xylose is adsorbed on the active carbon and the second eluent is water followed by diluted isopropanol with a growing proportion in volume of isopropanol in successive steps.
- 17. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 16, characterized in that wherein the proportion in volume of isopropanol is comprised between 1% and 3% in a first step, between 3% and 5% in a second step and between 5% and 7% in a third step.
- 18. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 16, characterized in that wherein the active carbon is used in an amount comprised between 2 g and 4 g of active carbon per gram of initial xylose.
- 19. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 16, characterized in that wherein the second eluent is used in a total amount comprised between 30 ml and 50 ml of second eluent per gram of initial xylose.
- 20. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, eharacterized in that wherein the reaction is stopped by cooling the second reaction mixture at 0 ° C.
- 21. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, eharacterized in that wherein the fourth reaction mixture is obtained by separating the aglyconic fragment from the β -D-galactopyranoside substrate by means of filtration.

- 22. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, eharacterized in that wherein the proportion of D-xylose in the second reaction mixture is 7.5% by weight.
- 23. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, eharacterized in that wherein the proportion of β-D-galactopyranoside in the second reaction mixture is 1.5% by weight.
- 24. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, eharacterized in that wherein 20 units of β-D-galactosidase per gram of β-D-galactopyranoside are added.
- 25. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, eharacterized in that wherein the reaction medium also comprises at least a cosolvent medium selected among from the group consisting of dimethylsulfoxide, dimethylformamide, dioxane and mixtures thereof.
- 26. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 25, eharacterized in that wherein the reaction medium comprises 20% by weight of the cosolvent medium.
- 27. (currently amended) <u>Process The method</u> according to claim 1, <u>characterized in that wherein</u> the reaction is carried out at a constant temperature.
- 28. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, eharacterized in that wherein the reaction temperature is from -5 ° C. to 40 ° C.
- 29. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein the reaction temperature is higher than the freezing temperature of the second mixture and lower than 0 ° C.
- 30. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, eharacterized in that wherein the reaction temperature is -5 ° C.

31. (currently amended) <u>Process The method</u> according to claim 1, <u>characterized in that wherein</u> the reaction temperature is room temperature.

- 32. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein the reaction medium is buffered to a pH of 7.
- 33. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein in the third step (iii), the reaction is stopped by freezing the second reaction mixture at a temperature of -78 ° C.
- 34. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein in the third step (iii), the reaction is stopped by heating the second reaction mixture up to a temperature of 100 ° C.
- 35. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, eharacterized in that wherein in the third step (iii), the reaction is stopped by separating the β-D-galactosidase by ultrafiltration.
- 36. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein the β -D-galactopiranoside substrate is selected between from the group consisting of onitrophenyl β -D-galactopiranoside and lactose.
- 37. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, eharacterized in that wherein the β -D-galactosidase enzyme is E. coli β -D-galactosidase.
- 38. (currently amended) Process The method according to claim 1, eharacterized in that wherein the β -D-galactosidase enzyme is Kluyveramyces lactis β -D-galactosidase.
- 39. (currently amended) A 4-O-β-D-galactopyranosyl-D-xylose characterized in that it has been obtained by means of the process method defined in of claim 1.

40. (original) A composition for in vivo evaluation of intestinal lactase in humans, characterized in that it comprises a 4-O- β -D-galactopyranosyl-D-xylo- se obtained by means of the process defined in claim 1.

- 41. (original) A solution for the in vivo evaluation of intestinal lactase in humans, characterized in that it comprises a solution selected between aqueous solutions and saline solutions of a 4-O-β-D-galactopyranosyl-D-xylos- e obtained by means of the process defined in claim 1.
- 42. (original) Use of 4-O-β-D-galactopyranosyl-D-xylose prepared according to claim 1, in the preparation of a composition for in vivo evaluation of intestinal lactase in humans.
- 43. (original) Use of 4-O-β-D-galactopyranosyl-D-xylose prepared according to claim 1, in the preparation of a solution selected between saline solutions and aqueous solutions for in vivo evaluation of intestinal lactase in humans.
- 44. (original) Use according to claim 42, characterized in that the 4-O-β-D-galactopyranosyl-D-xylose is combined with pharmaceutically acceptable amounts of at least one additive selected from among stabilizers, protecting agents, flavoring agents, lactose, gelling agents, fluidizing agents and preservatives.